







Hydrogeological Characterization of Groundwater Flow in the Columbia River Basalt Group using an Integrated Tool Box

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Presentation Overview









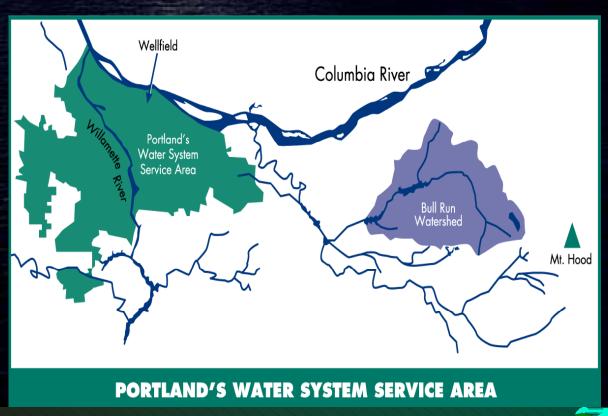
Background
Program Objectives
Investigations
Analyses
Conceptual Model
Next Steps



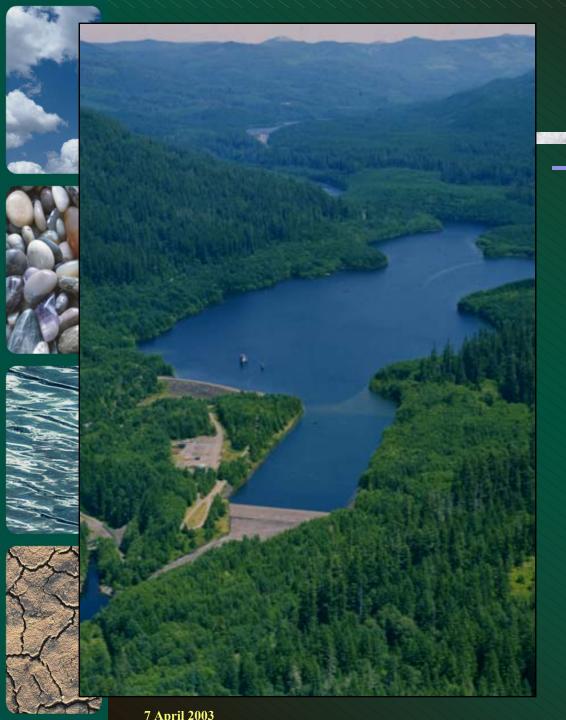


City of Portland Water Supply System









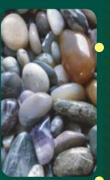
The Bull Run Watershed

- Unfiltered surface water source
- Closed to ALL public access
 - No residents
 - No logging
 - No recreation
- Managed by USFS in cooperation with City of Portland





Bull Run Groundwater Supply: Objectives and Background



Objective

Develop supplemental supply 10 to 20 MGD

Background

- Study began in 1998
- Focus on Columbia River Basalt Group aquifers
- Five wells of varying diameter and depths (up to 800 feet) drilled
- Well yields up to 2,000 gpm (flowing artesian)







Components of Integrated Approach



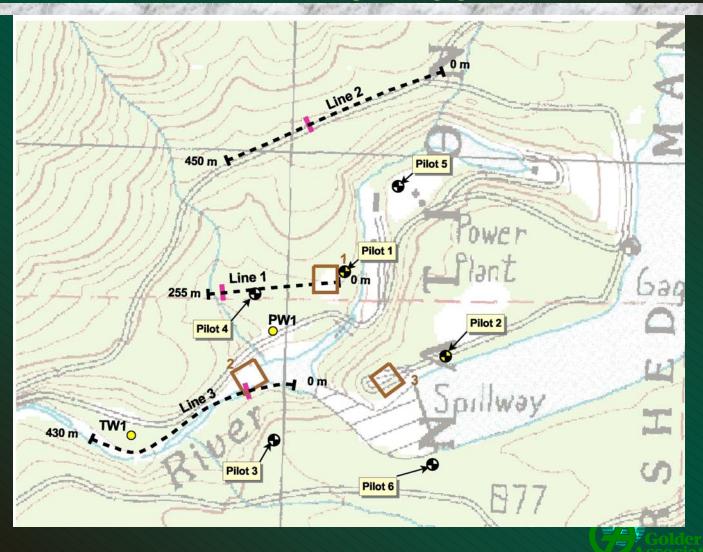
- Geology
- Geophysics
- Aquifer Hydraulics
- Groundwater Levels
- Water Budget
- Geochemistry

Outcome = Conceptual Model





Well Locations and Geophysical Profiles











Geological Characterization

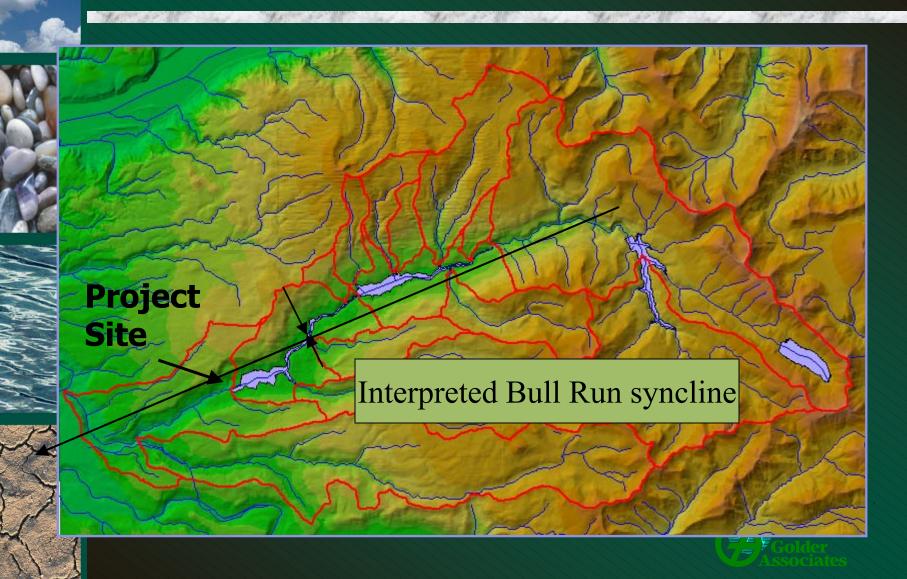


- Previous Studies
- Regional/Local Mapping
- Core and Rotary Drilling
- Whole Rock Geochemistry
- Borehole Geophysics

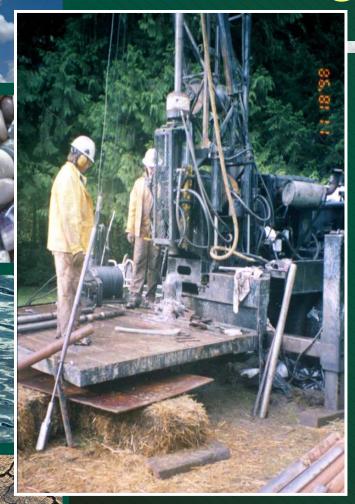
Vantage Outcrop



Bull Run Geology



Geological Characterization





Core Hole

Winter Water Flow Top





Pilot Well Drilling

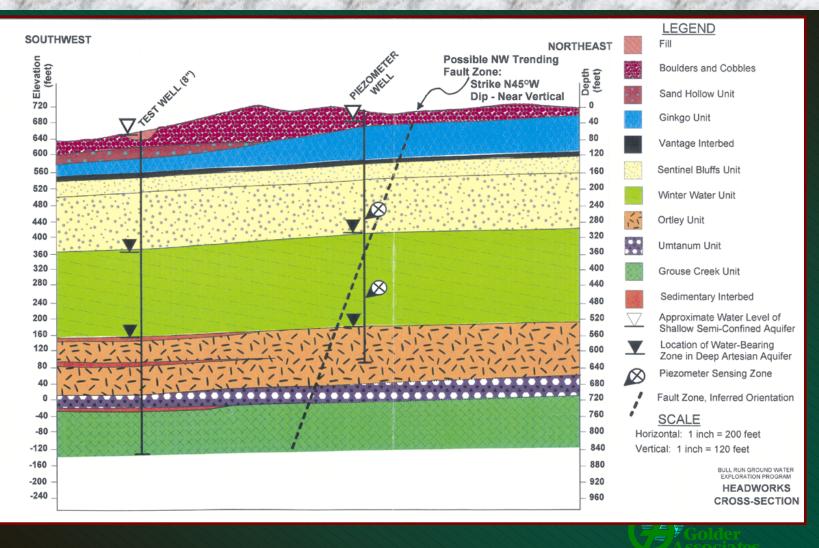


Shut-in pressure ~ 56 psi

Pilot Well 1 – Flowing at 2,000 gpm



Local Stratigraphy



7 April 2003







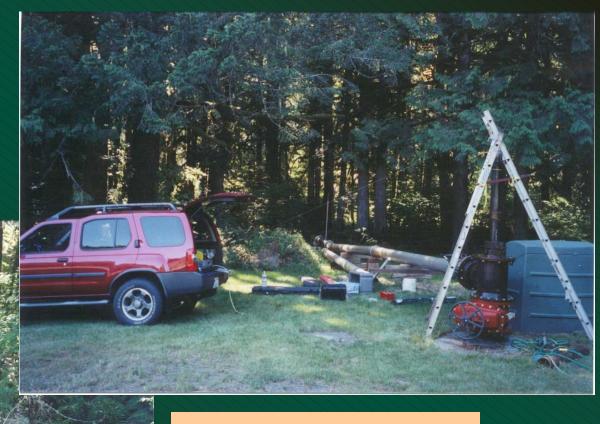


Borehole Geophysical Logging

- Variety of Tools Used to Characterize Geology and Hydrogeology of Test Wells
 - Video
 - Borehole Televiewer/Fracture Mapping
 - Caliper
 - Natural Gamma
 - Resistivity/SP
 - Fluid Temperature & Conductivity
 - Flow Meter



Geophysical Logging – PW-1

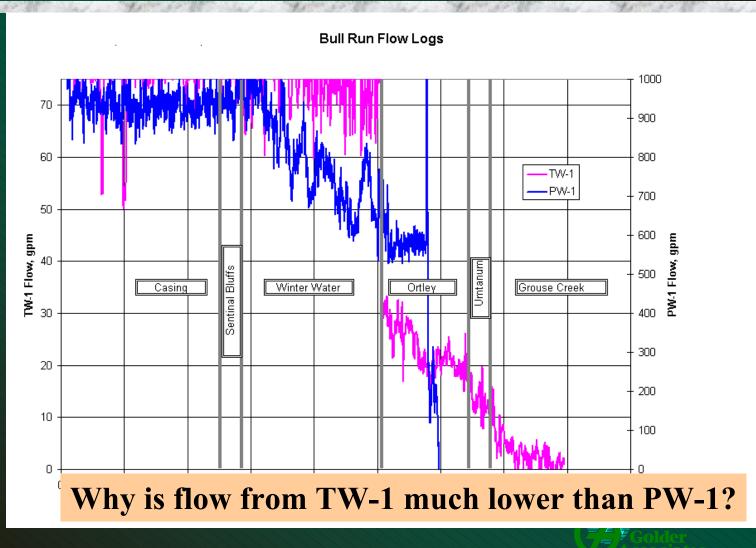


Overflow from PW-1 1,000 gpm





Flow Logging Indicates Primary Zones of Inflow to Wells









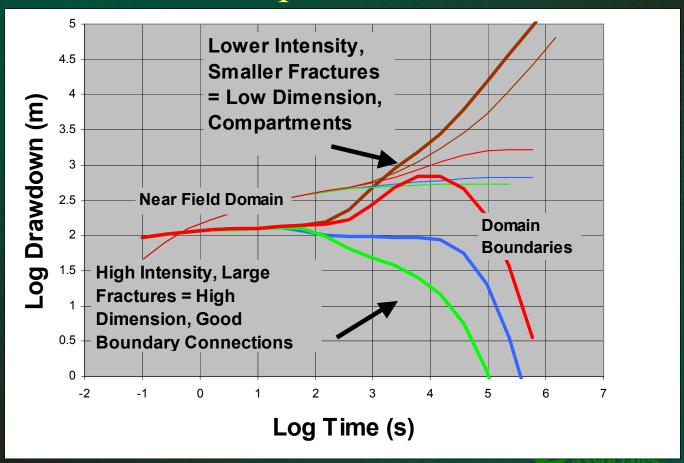
Flow Testing Pilot Well 1 at 667 gpm





Flow Test Analysis - Derivative

Derivative "maps" T versus distance





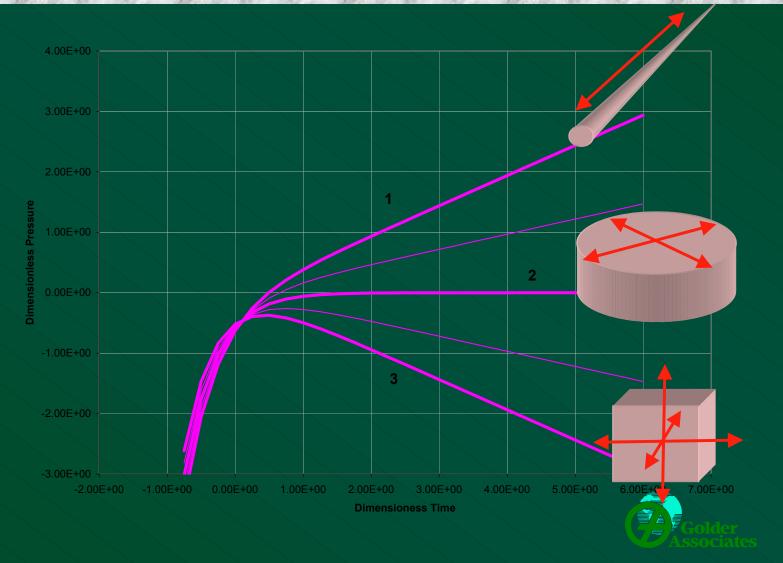


Dimension Information from Well Tests















Purpose of Analysis

- Used Interpret/2 Model with Derivate Analysis to:
 - Investigate local and regional aquifer properties
 - T, S,
 - Understand flow behavior
 - Fracture flow or porous media
 - Boundary Conditions
 - Local Fault Structure
 - Well Conditions/Skin/Damage Zone

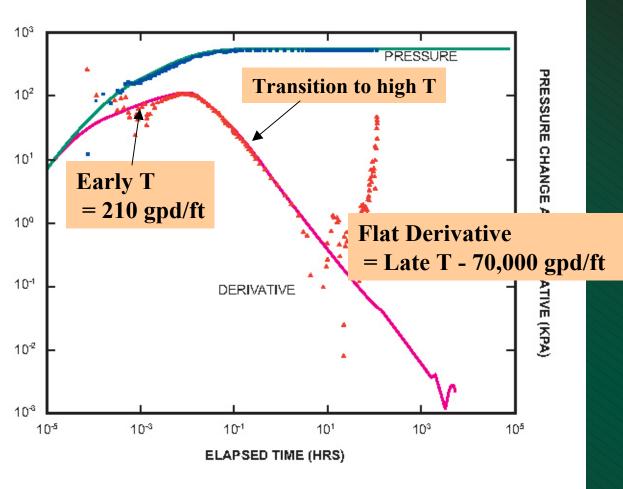


Well Locations



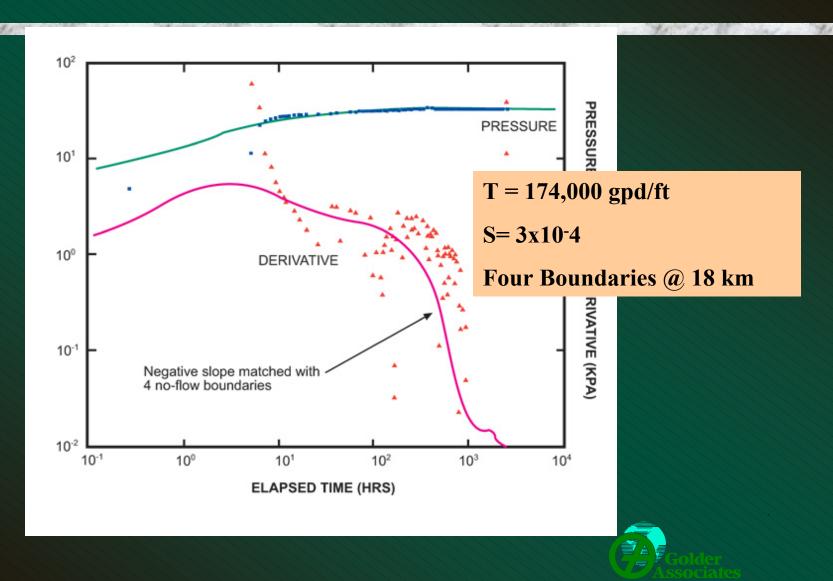


TW-1 Flow Test Analysis

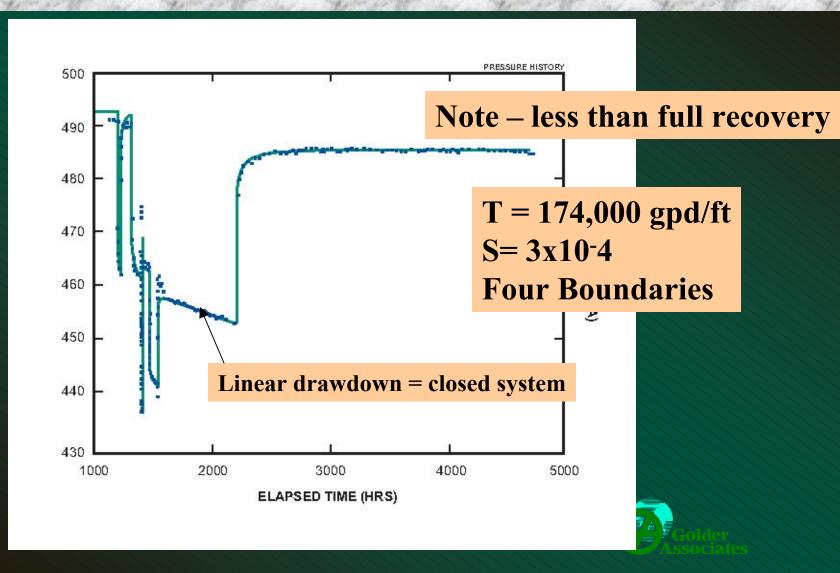




PW-1 Flow Test Analysis

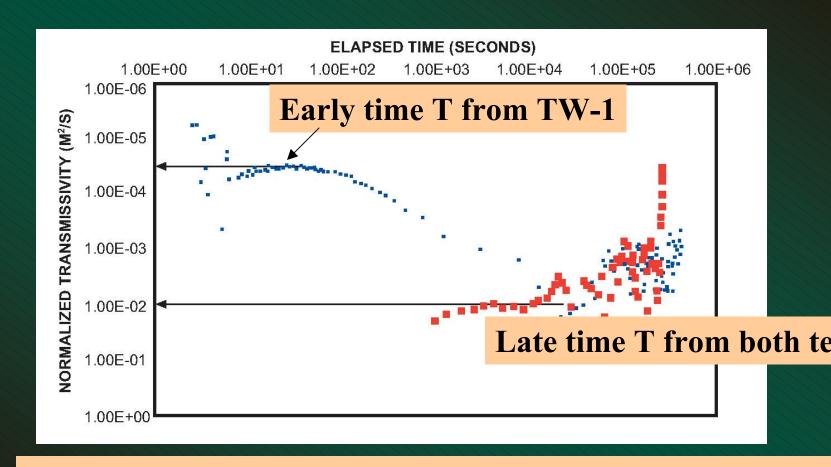


Simulation to Long-Term Flow Test





Normalized Transmissivity Plot

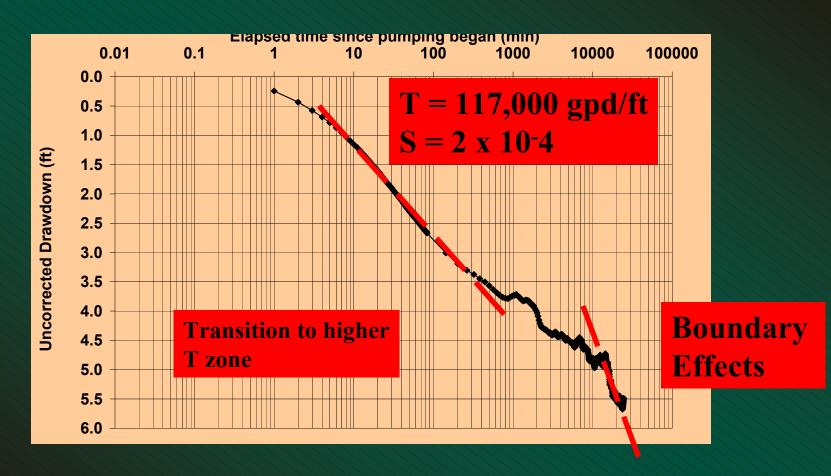


Shows late time aquifer response from both tests is similar





Drawdown in PW-1



Pilot Well #1 Flow Test – 667 gpm

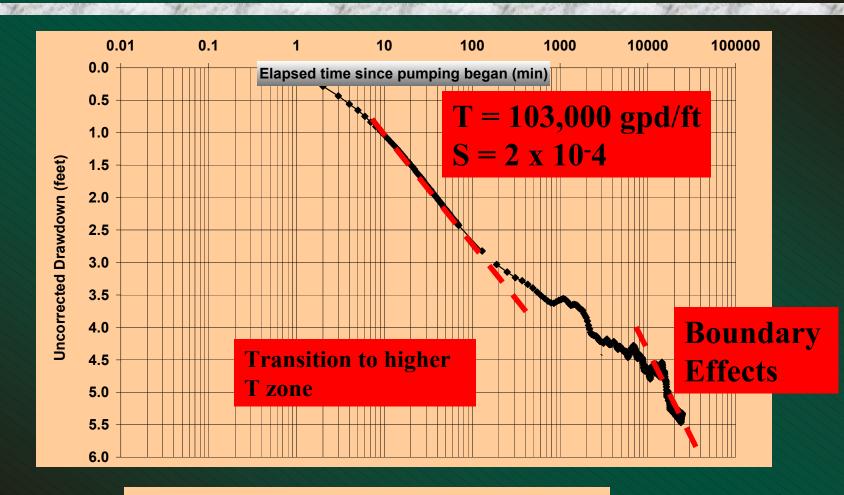








Drawdown in Pilot Well 2



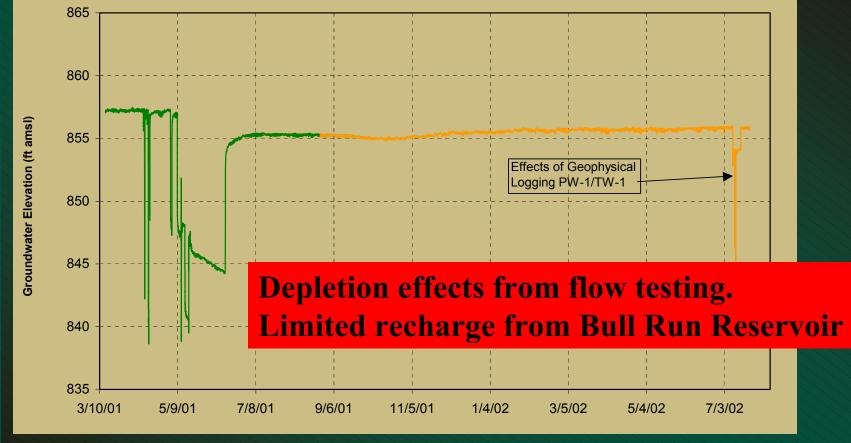
Pilot Well #1 Flow Test – 667 gpm





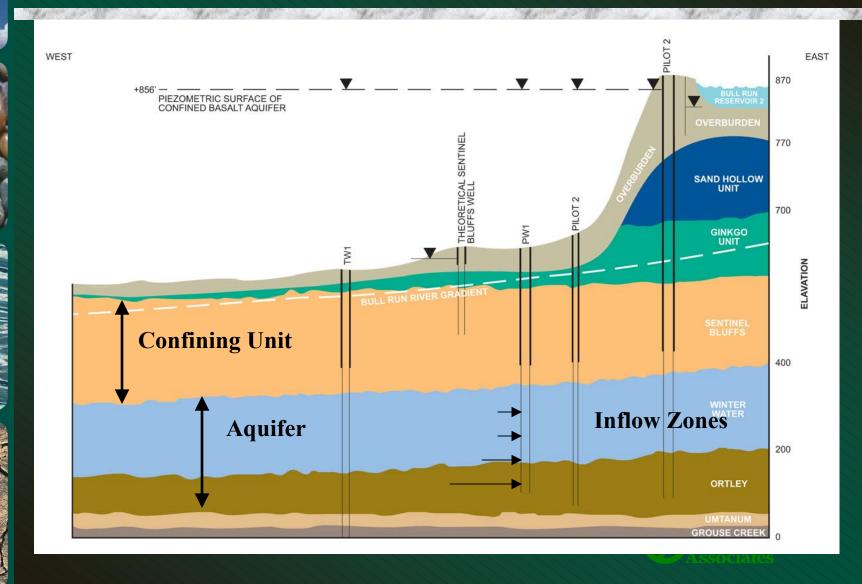
Long-Term Groundwater Levels



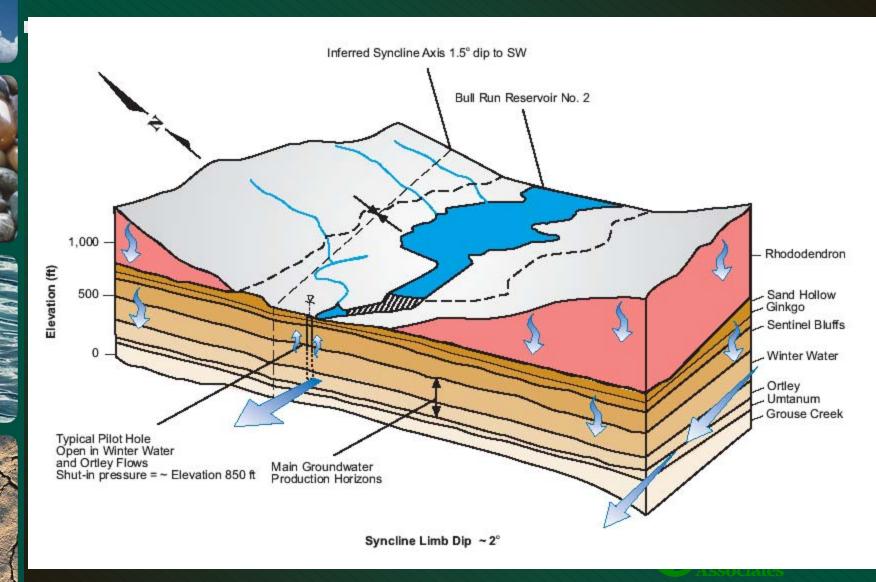




Bull Run Hydrostratigraphy



Conceptual Model





Spatial Distribution of Hydraulic Properties













Conclusions

- Regional Aquifer in Winter Water and Ortley flows within Bull Run
- Highly Transmissive and Confined Aquifer
- Limited Recharge/Leakage
- Large well yields in high T areas
- Low yield at TW-1 a local effect (well construction?)
- 10 MGD feasible, provided long-term drawdown "managed"









Next Steps

- Drilling & Testing of Additional Pilot Wells
- Drilling of Several Production Wells
- Water Rights Process
- Engineering Design Process

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